ENG ST THE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1860. uring the past year, which tend to divert the capital of our northants, it is gratifying to learn that our whaling interests have not suffered any material decline thereby. Our feet in 1858 numbered nineteen vessels with a tonnage of 6,071 tons. We are prepared a table to show the present condition of our hand whaling fleet, which numbers eighteen vessels, with an but 2021 tons. This falling off in tonnage is more than compen-

have ever before known, and will unquestionably give a good Taking the amount of oil and bone caught the past year, as shown in the ta<sup>ble</sup> appended, it gives an average to each vessel employed during that period of nearly 900 barrels. Some of the sels were however employed in trading for bone, ivory, &c.,

safed in the improved character of the vessels now in employ. Most of them are new, and fitted up with great care, and with-

st regard to expense. They are all more ably manned than

nd the entire cargoes do not appear in the table. There is every reason to hope that this branch of our co will increase over what it is at present, although the guano trade

Maria Maria Maria \$10,000 110,000 8,000 110,000

men sailed, whose cargoes will be found below. The Pizarro, for Bremen, and Chapin, for New Bedford are filling up and will probably find full cargoes. The Chapin has

Josephine, and will probably have to run down to Jarvis Island the 200 or 300 tons needed to fill her. Trade has been good during the past week, but more quie than at last report. The "spring season" is fast drawing to

taken in some 1500 bbls, during the past week, and has now on

board nearly 4000 bbls. The Sachem takes the cargo of the

SUGAR-The Excel brought up a full cargo from Kauai consisting of 400 mats, and 351 kegs. We notice a small sale of key agenr at anction at 7c. HTDPS. The trade is active and we are pleased to notice

large quantities experted by every vessel for eastern ports. Of L-An auction sale of the oil saved from the Black War rior, was made on Monday, as follows: 90 bbls. fine polar, sold from 51c. @ 57c. per gallon-mostly at 56c. 60 gallons dark POTATOES-110 bbls. Irish, sold at auction from \$2 37 @

\$3 per bbis. 50 bbis. Sweet, at \$1 @ \$1.25. The following are all quotations of auction sales by TAB-67 bbis. soid for \$2 87 @ \$4 37.

ROSIN-20 5bis, sold at 43 37. ROPE-29 coils Manilla, 11, and 11 inch, sold for 91

ARROWROOT-15 bags, 7c

LATEST DATES, received at this Office. 
 San Francisco
 Apr. 9
 Paris
 Feb. 10

 Panama, N. G.
 Feb. 31
 Hongkong
 Jan. 10

 New York
 Feb. 21
 Melbourne, Vic.
 Nov. 20

 London
 Feb. 12
 Tahiti
 Feb. 11

Ships' Mails.

For Sax Francisco—No vessel up at present. For Laraina—per Lanui, to-day. For Kona—per Kinoole, on Friday. For Kona—per Morning Star, on Saturday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

200 season.

14—Am wh sh Jefferson. Hunting, last from N Z, 80 sp,
420 wh, 4000 bone, season.

14—Haw bk Gambis, brooks from French Frigate Shoals.

15—Am wh bk American, Pease, from the Line, 40 sp,

15—Am whish Tameriane, Winslow, from home, 90 sp.
15—Am whish Edw Carey, Gardner, from home, 100 sp.
15—Am whish Montreal, Soule, from Cal. coast, 400 wh.
15—Sch Excel, Antonio, for Kauai.
16—Am whish Florence, from Kawaihae, off and on.
16—Am whish Addison, Lawrence, fm Lahaina, off and on.
16—Am whish Kimeraid, Pierce, from Cal. coast, 700 wh,

73 sp, season.

16—Am wh bk Ohio, Barrett, from Lahaina, off and on.

16—Am wh bk Geo Washington, Brightman, from N Z, 70 sp, 300 wh, all told; 220 wh, 2500 bone, season, off and on.

17—Am wh sh Rambler, Willis, from Hilo, off and on.

17—Sch Kamei, from Lahaina.

18—Sch Margaret, from Kausi.

17—Am wh sh Martha 3d, Daly, fm home, 170 sp, shipped

85 at Fayal.

17—Am wh sh South Boston, Randolph, fm home, 60 wh.

20—Am brigantine Josephine, Stone, fm Jarvis Island.

21—Sch Moikeiki, Hall, from Kahului.

21—A brig in the offing, supposed to be the Aloha, from ten, to Melchers & Co.

DEPARTURES. an, Pease, Ochotsk. lrt, Osborne, for Kodiack uria, for Lahaina, and Mer Ohio, Barrett, Ochous.

Clip sh Abby Brown, Mondy, Johnson's Island.

Clipper sh Syren, Greene, for New Bedford.

Sch Excel, Antonio, for Kolos.

Tameriane, Winslow, Kodiack and Arctic.

Addison, Lawrence, Kodiack and Arctic.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF WHALESEEP JEFFERSON, CAPP. H. E. HUNTTING.— Took in mill, Nov. 16, 1858, in Int. 35 ° 10 S., long. 165 ° 20. Saw but few whales, and they very wild. Took 2 whales this month. In December, the weather exceedingly bad and no whales to be seen, the month ending as it began. January, 1860, the weather pleasant for the first part; took three whales this month, which averaged 100 bbis each. In February, up to the month, which averaged 100 tots each. In February, up to the 16th, weather pleasants 6th, took a right and a sperm whale; one a very great show of sporm whales, int. 45 ° 8., long 157 ° 20 W. Put away for the Marquessa Islands on the 17th; had

20 W. Put away for the Marqueous Islands on the 17th; had contrary winds most of the passage. When in lat. 37° 20 S., Jane. 125° 40 W., caught a genery, with a leathern tag attached, bearing the following inscription: "Bark Sopphe, bound south fee. 34° 12 S., long. 25° 45 W., January 27, 1859." This bird must have flown the distance between the two ships in 24 days, as we cought him on the 28th February. Arrived at Magdalega Bay on the 17th of March. Testim wood and water, and sailed on the 28th for family in the flow from trade winds until we obtain the following the family of the flow from the sail of the flow for the first the family of the flow from the sail of the flow for the first the family of the flow flow winds until year of the flow flow of the count of Lower California, on the evening of the 2th January, while working up to another under the island, but came of without any material damage. This roof flow about flow the passages from the latend and point it very master in the passage from the island and point it very master in the passage for the island and point it very master in the passage in the night does not come to be generally known. I have convenied with several passage in regard to this passage, all of whom supposed it is be

a deep water channel. The Minerva passed through at 12, P. M., wholly unaware of danger until boarded by us. The tides run very strong, perhaps five knots, at full and change. The vicinity is good whaling ground, but vessels should be cautious of the tides and reefs referred to.

REPORT OF BRIG JOSEPINS.—Sailed from Honolulu Feb. 24th, and for the first four days had the winds changeable from S. W. to S. E., with continual heavy rains, and did not get an observation until in lat. 11 ° N. Arrived at Jarvis Island on Saturday, tion until in lat. 11 ° N. Arrived at Jarvis Island on Saturday, March 5. The ship Black Hawk sailed the same day for New York with a full cargo. The ship Henry Brigham, in endeavoring to move from one busy to the other, fell to leeward, and was 14 days in regaining the island. Ship Rambler, Lathrop, arrived on the 11th, and came to at her moorings the next day. The Henry Brigham intended to go to Fanning's Island for water on completion of her cargo. The Josephine sailed from Jarvis Island on the 14th ult. for New Nantucket Island, with thirtytwo passengers, and a spar buoy in tow. Arrived at New Nanscket on the 21st. The next day laid a mooring suitable for a ship to ride at. Left on the island some white men with provisions and water for six months and arms for defence, and we jeft on the morning of the 24th. Arrived at Howland's Island the same day, where we laid another mooring, and leaving more men on that island, sailed for Honolulu on the 25th ult. The moorings were laid under the superintendence of Mr. C. H. Judd, Agent of the American Guano Company. March 28, lat. 00° 21m. N., long. 175 2 55m. W., spoke bark Lagods, 110 bbls sp. from New Zealand, bound north. The Josephine experienced calms during the first week of the passage, after which had stiff breezes from N. E , with some very heavy squalls of three four hours duration. The ship Black Hawk was loaded in the short space of 17 days. The Henry Brigham would sail about March 24. The Rambler would sail about April 20. The Hesperus and Fleetwing were on the passage down when the Jo-

REPORT PURNISHED BY MR. CHAS. H. JUDD. OF AFFAIRS AT Janus Island.—Left Honolulu on the evening of the 1st of February, 1859. On the night of the 8th, running at the rate of 12 knots an hour, discovered breakers ahead within half a mile, it being the N. E. point of Christmas Island, with a strong current setting in. Got all the natives to work ship and beat against wind and current, and ran clear of it. Arrived at Jarvis island on the 10th. Landed the laborers, &c., and on the 14th tons of 2,240 lbs, having been loaded in 17 running days, at the rate of 100 tons per day. The Josephine arrived the same day from Honolulu with provisions and water. The same day com-menced loading the Henry Brigham, which had been taken to leeward, and had been 15 days beating back against northerly winds. Loaded the Josephine, and got her ready for the expe dition to Baker's and Howland's Islands. The Rambier arrived

Mr. Judd sailed for Baker's Island Monday, March 14, leav ing Mr. Wilder in charge of Jarvis Island. The Josephine arrived at Baker's Island on the 21st. Mr. Judd laid heavy moorings there, left some white men, and brought off samples, etc. Found the island overrun with rabbits, descended from those left there by the Liholiho in 1857. Lay at the moorings two days, and sailed for Howland's Island, where the vessel arrived in six hours. Placed a mooring there and left men. Sailed for Honolulu and arrived in 24 days.

IMPORTS.

From Jarvis Island-per Josephine, April 20-190 tons

EXPORTS.

For Phennix Island—per Agate, April 19—20 bbls beef, 7 do pork, 12 do flour, 21 do do, 100 lbs butter, 4 csks bread, 1053 galls casks, 1 bbl whisky.

For New Badrond—per Syren, April 18—165,151 galls wholl, 3,332 do sp do, 36,930 lbs bene, 3,022 bullock hides, 106,998 lbs tullow, 34,187 lbs old copper and composition, 2,408 lbs wool, 18 pkgs makes, 3,368 lbs coffee, 14,124 goat skins, 4 bbls slush, 750 bullock borns, 35 calf, skins, Value feeding analysis. 750 bullock horns, 35 calf skins. Value foreign produce, \$3,-994 S5; domestie do, \$25,797 07; transhipped, \$100,679 50.

From Parsch Faigate Shoats—per Gambia, April 13—1650 galls seal oil, 150 skins, boats, house.

VESSELS IN PORT .- APRIL 20.

Br. ship Pizarro, Sweet.

Am. bark Sachem, Atkins.

Am elipper ship Chapin, McCrellis.

Am sh Modern Times, Overton. Ham brig Hero, Von Foldt, Am brigt Morning Star, Brown. Haw brig Victoria, Comstock. Haw brig Oahu, Bumpus. Am sh Martha, Manchester. Am sh Levi Starbuck, Jernegan Brem brig Antilla, Fehlber. Am bk Emerald, Pierce.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

clipper ship Phantom, Peterson, 1200 tons, of Pierce's

line of packets, would leave Boston, for Honolulu, March 15.

The clipper ship Argo, Ballard, under charter for Jarvis Island, is expected here about the 10th inst.

Ship Norseman, Capt. Haskett, would sail from Boston, P-b'ry 21st for Honolulu, touching at Valparaiso, consigned to s. C. Spalding, with an assorted cargo of lumber, coal, provisions, bread etc. Clipper ship Fleetwood, of Pierce's line of packets, sailed from

British brig Emma sailed from Liverpool, Aug 23, for Fraser

Ships Phantome and Queen were advertised to leave London in all Sept., for Fraser River, touching at Honolulu. From Bremen, early in March, clipper brig Aloha, to fit for whaling, by Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst.

PASSENGERS.

For New Bedford—per Syren, April 19—Mrs Brown, Miss M Brown, Master Brown, Mrs Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, P Johnson, Rev T E Taylor, Mr and Mrs E A Heydon, 'Ir Brown. From Margarita Bay—per Jefferson, April 5—W H Wilson. For Hakodadi—per Melita, April 20—C H Smith, Mr Toro, Mr and Mrs Lange and 2 children, Mr Collins, Lewis Chalppe. For Trikalet—per Kolon, April 18—Mr Bryan and 5 Hawa-From JARVIS ISLAND-per Josephine-C H Judd, Wm Gulick,

From HILO-per South Boston, April 17-B Pitman and three From Kona-per Kekauluohi, April 17-Rev T E Taylor, wife

From KONA—per Kekaniania, April 11—Rev I E Taylor, whe not four children, E A Heydon and wife.

For Koloa—per Excel, April 18—W B Aldrich, J N Pope, V Vaudrey, Capt Fresach, and 25 on deck.

From Katal—per Excel, April 14—V Knudsen, Duncan leBryde, Mr H R Hollister, 2 others and 20 on deck.

From Matt—per Kamoi, April 12—Miss Mary E Ladd.

In Honolulu, April 18, the wife of M. B. Beckwith, Esq.,-a

MARRIED. At Kailua, Hawaii, on the 5th of April, by Rev. Asa Thurson, Mr. Edwin A. Haydon to Miss Mary H. Thurston.

DIED.

In Honoiulu, April 20, of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. Albert J. Hildren, of Sag Harbor, L. I., where he leaves a wife, aged about 35 years; late the first officer of ship Coral, of New Bedford. At sea, March 14, Charless Plant, aged 32 years, a native of Scotland. Deceased was cooper of whaleship Tamerlane, from which vessel he jumped overboard.

> PORT OF LAHAINA. ARRIVALS.

April 13-Am wh bk Martha 2d, Daily, N B, from Dominique 85 sp, season. 14—Rm wh sh Edw Carey, Gardner, Nant'k, from Hilo, 14—Am wh bk Tamerlane, Winslow, N B, from San Car-

DEPARTURES.

April 13—Montreal, Sowle, for Arctic.
13—Ohio, Barrets, for the north.
13—America, Pease, Ochotsk.
14—Tameriane, Winslow, northward.
14—Edw Carey, Gardner, northward.
14—Geo Washington, Brightman, for Arctic

THE "COMMERCIAL" ABROAD.—Almost every mail from the United States brings us letters noticing the regularity with which the Commercial is received by its subscribers there. This regularity is owing no doubt in part to the special mode in which we forward our papers. They are put up in separate parcels, marked with printed labels for New York City, the not being opened till they reach that city. In order that persons wishing to subscribe and send home the paper, may be assured, we quote from two or three of the last letters received. A captainle, wife writes from Greenport, L. I .:

"The Advertiser comes to us regularly. We receive and peruse it with great interest, as it brings to us news of a land where we have spent many pleasant days."

A subscriber in New Bedford writes:

"The papers up to Nov. 12, have been received. We are much interested with their contents. It is really gratifying to receive from the Pacific so able, dignified and high toned a paper—one that commands the respect of intelligent, refined and virtuous people. As now conducted, it is an honor to Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands." Another subscriber in New London writes :

"I am a thousand times obliged for the papers, for there is no paper printed in the United States or out of them, that I grasp at and read so eagerly as the Sandwich Island Accertiser. You cannot imagine how delighted I am to receive it. I do not lay it aside until I have read it all, advertisements with the rest."

FOR THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS .- The brig Agate ailed Tuesday for Phoenix Island, with twentyfive Hawaiian laborers. This kind of labor suits the natives much better than whating, as the climate of the guano islands is almost identical with that of their native land. The Agute takes down anchors, chains, &c., to lay down ship moorings, and she is provided with all the necessary outfits for a perma-nent guano establishment. Mr. A. F. Goddard went

THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER." SEMI-WEEKLY.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered. Semi-Weekly Edition of the Commercial will be commenced with Volume IV., July, 1859, or as soon thereafter as 400 subscribers to it are obtained. To be issued every Wednesday and Saturday.

Terms 89 per annum. The regular Weekly Edition, for country and foreign circulation, will be continued as at present-\$6 per annum.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21. FAR back in the dark, mysterious past, when hese islands lay shrouded in the deepest gloom of paganism, licentiousness ruled with undispute way-not a dream arising in the minds of her universal votaries that any other law than the law of passion and lust should control human minds. Among these ancient customs was the hula dance. It was not simply dancing as known among foreigners, but was a show, a grand theatrical and musical entertainment. The fairest girls were selected and trained, and in their wild, denuded state, with only such clothing and ornaments as custom allowed, appeared before the spectators. Around the dancing mats, headed by the teacher, sat, cross legged, a row of ten or twelve drummers, each with his hula calabash. The dance consisted of gestures and posturings indicative of licentious acts, accompanied with music and often with the most vulgar and unchaste songs which the tongue is capable of uttering. In these songs, from which the refined and chaste turn with disgust, consisted the chief attractiveness of the hula.

Not only are they demoralizing in their tenlency to excite in the spectators the vilest licentious emotions, but they have another equally debasing influence, in creating indolence. This effect is witnessed now in Koolau, which is the head quarters of the hulas at present. It is seen everywhere that the hula prevails; and, so far as it operates on the rising generation, this practice has a ruinous influence. It is for these reasons that we have not hesitated to condemn and expose the efforts which have been made to revive these disgusting shows. The evil results arising from them may not be fully developed for years, but the future will show that the advancement of the native race had been checked in a great measure by this mistaken policy.

At the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Missionaries at Honolulu, in May last, they addressed a respectful memorial to the King in Council, praying that some measure might be adopted to ture of which they eloquently expatiated. The memorial was, by the Council, referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court, with how much propriety we cannot say, but we have never heard that they acted upon it. To the Polynesian newspaper is due all the

credit of having been the only public advocate of these sensual and heathenish dances, characterized by it as "innocent and harmless amusements," admirably adapted to develope the physical constitution of the native females! With all its might and main it has advocated them, and sought to justify their introduction.

But we rejoice that there is here, as elsewhere, a public opinion, which, though tardy in its movements, is yet sure in its effects. Public opinion is unquestionably opposed to allowing the introduction of the hulas, and though the Ministers have succeeded in forcing through the Lower House, after great opposition, the law allowing hulas to be licensed in Honolulu, they have been compelled to recede from the demand first made of allowing them on other islands. Those who care for the preservation and im-

provement of the native race, will be glad to learn that His Majesty has come out and spoken boldly on this subject, in his address before the native Agricultural Society, to which we alluded last week in an item. From the report prepared for the Hae, we are permitted by the courtesy of its editor, to translate His Majesty's remarks .

His Majesty on rising, remarked that he felt greatly dissatisfied with the existing state of things on Oahu among his native subjects—the wi, or scarcity of food.

It was a thing to be ashamed of, and he, as the Chief Magistrate, was ashamed to be compelled to confess the fact. He would give his opinion, in a few words, as to what were the causes of the scarcity :

The great number of horses. The horse was ble animal, when properly bred and trained, but the fault here was that we raised immense numbers of miserable horses—for what? Not to work with, but to play with, to ride for pleasure. There was nothing our young people were so fond of, or which they were more constantly at, than scouring the country over, vaquero fashion, without any other object than lealea-(pleasure). Hence the cultivation of the ground was abandoned by our young men, who are to fill the places of those passing away, but who will grow up ignorant of agriculture as practiced so successfully

Another cause was the hulus. The hula, if performed after the ancient style, with a proper regard for propriety, would be objected to by no one; but the hula as practiced now, was objected to by every one. This was another shameful cause of the idieness and unproductiveness of the people, resulting inevitably in a scarcity of the common necessaries of life. Men and women, the whole populace, even down to the little child, were all attracted, day after day, to the hula, Who shall till the ground? A

famine must result. A third cause of the scarcity on Oahu His Majesty attributed to the increasing idleness of the people, and pointed, as encouraging examples of a contrary state of things, to the wheat growing districts of Kau

The speech is clear, dignified and worthy of the source from which it emanates. It is creditable in the Sovereign to step forward and raise his voice against the curse which threatens to sweep off the small remnant that remains of his people. All will give him credit for the sincerity of his words, and believe that they are spoken only from an earnest desire to see his people shake off the habits of indolence and vice which now fetter their improvement. We only wish that his benevolent expressions were seconded by Ministers whose love for the welfare of the heedless natives, outweighed their anxiety to fill the public coffers at the expense of virtue and industry.

The subject of hulas has been before the Legisdiscussion in the Lower House, which passed a bill declaring them a nuisance. This bill the Ministers defeated in the Upper House. A section was then introduced into the Code to allow. we believe, the licensing of them all over the islands. This met warm opposition, until at last a small majority of the Lower House yielded, as by a whaling captain, that a vessel got on the a compromise, in allowing the licensing of them in Honolulu only, on payment of \$10-for each performance. Thus the law now stands and will probably go into force. So far from the hula having " received its death

blow by being made the subject of legislation," as stated by the Polynesian, time will prove it to be directly the reverse, and that the licensing of it will only establish its permanence. Next fall will witness nightly exhibitions of the hula, if the law goes into effect. It may be confined to Honolulu, but there are enough here who are

tue and public chastity. "It has been the mistake nd fatal policy of nearly all governments," eay an able writer, " to derive a revenue from the evils they can not suppress. And the effect of this system is to sanction, in the eyes of the majority of the people, the business; to mislead

ultimately, pervert the consciences of the masses."

We have opposed this measure of reviving the hulas, and shall still oppose it. The Representatives, too, opposed it, almost unanimously, until they saw that further opposition was of no use, and sanctioned it only as an experiment. But more than all, His Majesty the King opposes it in his speech, sustained by the opinion of all among his subjects who seek the good of his peo-

On the other hand we find in its favor only th Ministers, and some of the Nobles, who are re ponsible for the law, and of whom the Ministeial organ says: "We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the gentlemen who effected it. or their one step toward a correct principle.' Yes, "one step" in aiming to destroy whatever f virtue, industry, or thrift may exist among the native people. The gratitude of the Polynesian will be more than overbalanced by the indignaion of the public. We pity a Ministry that can nd among the King's subjects no more worthy supporters than "we" of the government press.

Inter-island Postage Again.

"We have conferred with the present Postmaster on th "We have confurred with the present Postmaster on this whole subject, and he informs us that in making the suggestions which the Legislature have embodied in the Code and passed as law, his own views of what would be proper and beneficial was greatly corroborated by a memorandum handed him by his predecessor in office—which gentleman singularly enough now happens to hold the editorial crank of that very journal that looks upon the law as "a retrograde step." With his permission we quote from this hitherto unpublished document. It is entitled "Hints for proposed Postal Law. June, 1853," and Section 4 reads:

Postage of one cent to be established on inter-island letters y stamps: no letters to be received and carried in mails withat being prepald. Postage on foreign letters from the other lands 6 cents; newspapers to go free.'
"Such was the matured opinion of the previous Postmaster in onolulu, in 1853; such was the opinion of the publisher of the dvertiser in 1857 when these "hints" were given by him to present Postmaster. per present Postmaster; but, strange to say, such is not the pinion of the same publisher and ex-postmaster when he has sen taken at his word and his own suggestions have become law of the land."—Polynesian

The above extract occurs near the close of article on the subject of inter-island postages, in the last Polynesian, written in support of the new Postage Law. The Ministers aim to bring forward the opinion of the late postmaster in support of their policy; but the evidence instead of supporting them, is directly the reverse, as we will show.

The memoranda referred to and quoted, were drawn up solely for the purpose of conferring with the late Chief Justice Lee, whose advice was sought on the propriety of having a new Post Office law enacted. On reading over the paper he expressed himself strongly against imposing a postage tax on native letters, and said in sub stance, " you might as well shut up your office to the natives, as endeavor to enforce a postal tax on their correspondence." So warmly did he put a check upon this evil, upon the growing na- speak on the subject, and so clear were his argucorrespondence, and on the impracticability framing any law to suit the two classes, that the subject was dropped altogether. His far-sighted sagacity saw the effect which any postage law would have in checking native correspondence which he desired to see encouraged. He held the same views, we believe, up to his death.

After leaving the charge of the office, and in looking over some old papers, the former postmaster, came across the hints referred to and passed them to his successor in office. At the same time, we believe, and certainly on other occasions, when speaking of imposing postage on native letters, but one opinion has been expressed, and that has been adverse to the easure. The "Hints" were not drawn up as expressing the opinion of the former postmaster, but simply as points for discussion in any project for a new law that might be proposed.

"By what authority or by what right does it assert that Mr. Gregg has made an attack on the importers and merchants of the Kingdom? Is there a sentence or a word in his speech on the tariff which by any fair construction will bear such a sense?

the used this language:

"A general duty of ten per cent. ad valorem will not, I am convinced, be deemed unreasonable. It is in no sense oppressive. No man can maintain that it is against good policy, or in valation of any real public interest. LET THOSE WHO ARE UNWILLING TO SUBMIT TO IT, MAKETHEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEPARTURE AT THE EARLIEST CONVENIENCE. THEY CAN WELL BE SPARED, AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT THEIR PLACES WILL SOON BE SUPPLIED WITH RETTER MEN—men who will not gradge the small pit-WITH BETTER MKN—men who will not grudge the small pit-tance they are required to pay for the security of property and the advantage of protection."—Polynesian.

and paste it on your counter. And the ministerial organ now attempts to insult the good sense of the "importers and merchants of the kingdom," by presuming that they cannot understand the meaning of the Minister's remarks as well as he. Without the manliness to come forward and honorably say that the Minister's words were very injudicious, even had they emanated from a subject of His Majesty, it presumes to assert that the Minister didn't intend any disrespect, that he didn't mean any "gross

Ministers, whose zeal outruns their good sense should remember that the subjects of His Majesty have rights which are dear to them, and which the ipse dixit of a Minister cannot deprive them of. They have sworn allegiance to their sovereign, which the Ministers have not done; and whether they approve of the new tariff or not, they are not to be told quietly to quit the kingdom, simply because they do not agree in the propriety of an nereased duty; and we have good authority to say that nine-tenths of them do not believe that the new tariff is wise or will provide as much evenue as the present one.

'It is advanced that the South Seaman was lost on French "It is advanced that the South Seaman was lost on French brighte Shoal because Lieut. Brooke did not publish its erroneus position until the day of leaving these islands. We know othing about the South Seaman or her courses on the occan, ut we do know that for seven and twenty years that we have een acquainted with the said shoal, hundreds of whaleships are yearly left these islands, bound westward on their cruises, nd, so far as we are aware, not one has miscarried on that reef,

writing about what it knows nothing. Capt. Norton, of the South Seaman, informed us that the shoal was laid down on his chart, (which we suppose is the most approved,) about thirty-five miles out of its true longitude. Bowditch gives the position of the island 165° 59 W. longitude. Lieut. Brooke places it in 166° 25; or twenty-six ought to have been made public immediately or his arrival here.

The Polynesian's statement in regard to vessels getting on the reef is equally at fault. On the day after the arrival of the Kamehameha IV. from the shoal, with the crew, we heard a statement reef within seven or eight years past, but did not inquire into particulars, as it was then deemed of no consequence. Capt. Pierce, of the Emerald, informs us that about the year 1828. two ships went on the reef, one of which got off. but he is not certain about the second. His first officer, last voyage, was in one of the vessels alluded to. Because the wiscacres of the Polynesian happen to remember of no losses, does not make it out there have never been any.

Our remarks in regard to Lieut. Brooke in last week's paper, have been deemed by some of his ready to take advantage of the legalizing of this friends as unnecessarily severe, inasmuch as his nuisance to keep it up nightly, whenever it may stay here was partly on account of his poor health. pay. It is passed by the Ministers apparently And it is further represented to us that he did as a financial measure to aid in raising money for not himself land on French Frigate Island, but the public treasury. And money they will no only sent one of his officers and some of the crew. doubt raise; but every true patriot will ask and that the report of guano was made wholly on whether it will not be at the expense of public virithe statements of those who landed, in which he

If this is so, and we have now no doubt of it, ortainly relieves him in a measure from dium attaching to this guano adventure; still a naval officer should be wary in making such statements as will result in pecuniary injury to those interested in any adventure based on formation furnished by him.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A DETERMINED OPPOSITION .- California is hard peat. A short time since, we quoted from one of the San Francisco journals a "fish story," telling what smart whalemen they had at Monterey; and all along, the papers have been loudly boasting their superior facilities for accommodating the "great fleet of Pacific whalers." Failing in the blubber line, they are now actually attempting to steal our volcano! At all events, they are trying to get up an opposition line," having pretended to discover an active volcano not far from Shasta. The design, without doubt, is to throw Mauna Loa into the shade by attracting attention to the superior natural as well as mercantile "facilities." of California. As the new volcano is described as a mere flame without any discharge, it may be premised that it will undoubtedly prove a "flash in the pan." The Alta of 19th

"We are informed that Dr. Trask says he saw this flame in 1852, and credits it to an active vol But how can we reconcile the theory of the existence of an active volcano near Lassen's Peak with the fact that nothing has been said of it in any book on the country, or in any newspaper published in this State during the last six years? How should there be a flame visible forty miles distant and yet no smoke visible in day time? To the latter question we can find no satifactory answer; smoke is the chief mark of all the other volcanos known to us. If we assume it is a flaming volcano without smoke, we can, per-haps, explain the fact that it has hitherto remained unknown, by supposing that it is a low peak, in a barren district, surrounded by low peaks nearly or quite as high, which hide it from the Sacramento valley, and leave it visible only from a few high peaks and ridges in its vicinity. We shall be glad to hear further of Wozencraft's volcano."

CHILE.—Our residents were much disappointed not having the privilege of hearing a lecture on Chile, from Mr. Collins, who yesterday sailed for Japan. The revolution in progress there, threatened at the latest dates, to overturn the existing government. We learn that the arrival of Gen. Miller a Valparaiso, just at the moment of the popular outburst, was looked on by the government as in so way connected with it, and he was unfortunately the object of constant surveillance by the government officials. The General's health was so much improved that he could walk four or five miles with eas but nothing could be more remote from the truth than to suppose that his visit to Chile was in any way connected with revolutionary designs.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.-We WET agreeably surprised, on a visit a few days since to the Society's Nursery near the King's country seat, to witness the improvements being made under the supervision of Mr. Holstein. Although the garden is only in process of being laid out, a great variety of flowers and trees, mostly exotics, have been planted. recognized peach, pear, plum, apple and cherry-the last two in bloom. These are the first cherries have ever seen in blossom on the islands. Mr. H. speaks very highly of the location of the garden for the object intended, and thus far, the members of the Society have no cause for regretting the action of its directors in purchasing and opening a nursery, which will in a few years become one of the favorite resorts of residents and strangers.

THE FIRST HONEY FROM HAWAII .- Per Kekauluohi, from Kona, Hawaii, Mr. J. T. Waterhouse received a noble honey-comb, weighing about thirteen pounds nett. It came from the farm of Mr. T. H. Paris, of Kona, and is the first sent from that island. The honey is of a light straw color-almost white and of a delicious flavor. Mr. Waterhouse has it for sale, but likes it so well himself, that we doubt if purchasers will find much left unless they are quick. We learn from Mr. Paris that the hive of honey bees taken by him to Kona, Hawaii, was doing finely. One colony had successfully swarmed, and the little workers promise to increase rapidly.

THE "COMMERCIAL" IN BROADWAY .- That th reputation of this paper abroad, as an advertising medium, is not confined to Honolulu, may be inferred from the fact that we received by the last mail a long advertisement from the well-known piano and music dealer of New York, which is inserted in another column and to which we would call the attention of our readers. The pianos sold by Mr. Waters have a world-wide reputation, and we hope to see some of them introduced here, where we have so many sweet warbling voices and accomplished amateurs of instru-

A NARROW ESCAPE.-Two boys, children of Capt . W. Brown, of the Morning Star, were playing in boat at Custom House wharf on Saturday last when the youngest, about five or six years old, fell verboard. His brother, who is only two or three rears older, did not hesitate to plunge in to save the ittle fellow. The latter, like all drowning people tightly grasped his would-be preserver, and although the latter by himself is quite a swimmer, the frantic struggles of his brother were too much for him and the pair had sunk twice when a native discovered and escued them. The father's gratitude can be in sgined, but not described.

BOTTLES, AGAIN. - The " statistical clerk " of the Polynesian" is sorely vexed at our estimate that perhaps 135,000 bottles could be raked up on these slands; and in his haste runs down to the Collector. who officially informs him that 127,608 bottles (that's the exact number) were imported in 1858. Now, if the "statistical clerk" aforesaid will find out how many bottles are broken annually, and then put this and that together, he will learn pretty nearly how many empty bottles are in the market. We suspect that the "statistical clerk" is going into the bottle three aseful benevoient in that the "statistical clerk" is going into the bottle trade, and that we stepped on one of his corns. Hope the trade won't suffer.

FROM KONA .- Per Kinoole, letters have been reeived from Kailua, which state that the volcano had in to the 18th instant, considerably cooled down. with but a slight flow from the crater. Mr H. F. Poor had a tedious passage of ten days to Kailua. by the Marilda, in which he embarked, having been blown off to the southwest. His health was about he same as before leaving, he having but partially ecovered from the fatigue of the voyage. THE DEED IS DONE .- The lease of the lot on

wharf, adjoining the store of Richards & Co., has been made by the government, for the term of ten years, on the annual rental of \$800, the build e erected thereon, to revert to the government at the expiration of the lease. We have rarely known of a more gross and open violation of public and private terests than in this case.

Mails on Hawaii.—We receive frequent com laints that letters and papers from Honolulu reach heir destination on Hawaii, only after a lapse of four to six weeks. Our papers are mailed regularly on the day of issue, and we are certain that the fault is not at this end of the route, but is caused by some delay on Hawaii. Packets to Hilo run very infreuently, and to this in part may be attributed the regularity. REAL ESTATE ON HAWAII-Appears to be look-

ing up, while that in Honolulu is looking down. A tract of land near Kailua, containing about 112 acres old at auction on Saturday-for \$3 124 per acre. This is a high price, considering the locality and uality of the land. A large wooden house in the ghborhood sold for \$500-cost in 1855, about \$4000. The above was the property of J. G. Munn.

two months; in fact, the effer part of the vessel has been entirely rebuilt, scarcely an old rib having been left. She has also been thoroughly "salted." A new foremast has been put in, and a new foreyard, both having been found rotten. She has been new coppered and sheathed throughout, and as now fitted for sea, is in vanily better condition than when she left Boston. In fact she was never before sea The expense of her present repairs amounts to about \$4,000, not including the copper, which was sent out from Boston a year ago expressly for her. She will sail for Marquesas on Saturday next, and will

probably be gone about two months. ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—This appears to have been oing on in some parts of this island for some time back, and to no small extent. Last Monday, Mr. George Galbraith was arrested, on the charge of furnishing intoxicating drinks to a native, it appear that he brought such liquor from Koolaulos, and the bottle found upon the native was undoubtedly Hawaiian made liquor. On the examination before Judge Davis, the defendant was discharged, on the ground that the witness, to whom the liquor was furnished, was not proved to be Hawaiian born, and so the complaint was quashed.

COURTESY AT SEA.—Capt. Lawrence, of the whale ship Addison wishes us to notice the courtesy shown to him by the Captain of the mail steamer John L. Stevens, in heaving to his vessel and allowing Capt. L. to board the steamer and procure papers and for ward his letters. Capt. Lawrence, on his arrival at Labains, forwarded through Messrs, Gilman & Co., some New York and Boston papers, which, however did not reach us. Had they arrived here, when sent, they would have been two or three days ahead of the Frances Palmer's mail.

LIQUOR LAW .- Last Tuesday the discussion of th proposed changes in the laws regulating the sale of spirits was commenced in the House of Representa tives. There is undoubtedly a large majority of the members who are opposed to any change in the present liquor laws, but an attempt will doubtless be made by the few who sympathize with the Ministers to smuggle the measure through the House. The debate will probably be closed to-day, and the questions decided-"Shall Lahaina have retail spirit licenses?" -and, "Shall native born subjects of the King be allowed to buy, sell and drink spirits as freely as for-

"NINE REVERENDS IN ONE CART."-Such was the soliloguy of a draymen the other day as we chanced to overhear it. Curiosity prompted us to examine the nature of his load, when we found that he had nine 100lb. kegs of sugar, addressed on the head, one to each member of the mission at Marquesas, beginning with Rev. J. Bicknell, and ending with Rev. J. Kuaihelani

More "Expenses PAID."-The bark Emerald took a fine eighty barrel sperm whale off Hawaii. The weather being rough, only about seventy-four barrels were secured. Whales have been noticed abundant around the islands the past spring, and almost every day can be seen "blowing" off Coco-More Desparch.-The ship Levi Starbuck came

which was put in and all her repairs fully completed on the 18th. She sails to-day. Such despatch is worthy of notice. Messrs. Emmes & Burns executed the job. WANTED .- Our devil wishes us to state that he would like to buy or borrow a Book of Quotations comprehending French, Spanish, Italian, Latin,

private residence, after business hours, previous to the issuing of the next number of the Polynesian. WHALES ON LOWER CALIFORNIA .- We have befor noticed the abundance of whales the past season in the bays of California. In San Diego Bay, recently, five whales were killed in five consecutive days, yield-

Greek, Hebrew, Sanscrit, etc. Please apply at his

ing 175 barrels oil. New BRIDGE.-The bridge at Peicula, in Nuuanu Valley, which was destroyed by the floods in Decem ber last, is rapidly approaching to a re-completion under the constant and efficient supervision of Messrs.

Harding and Wood. HARD AT WORK .- Mr. Lewer's new steam saw and planing mill, is now in full operation, and is worth a visit from all who watch the advance of improvements in Honolulu.

We can't anticipate what the news, by the mail now fully due, will be, however anxious our readers may be to get it; but a variety of news items by the last mail will be found below.

P. S .- As we go to press, a clipper is telegraphed, which may have the mail of March 5th.

WHALEMEN'S SUPPLEMENT .- We are preparing and shall issue on Saturday, a supplement of two pages to be filled with such items of domestic and foreign news, as may interest whalemen, for circulation in the Ochotsk and Arctic.

Foreign Summary.

Prescott's History of Philip the Second, of which three volumes have appeared, is to be completed by Mr. Kirk, his amanuens Last year there were on the western rivers of th

United States 47 steamers sunk, 19 burned, and 9 exploded. 259 lives were lost, and property to the amount of 1,924,000 dollars was sacrificed. The wood of the printing-press on which the first edition of Burn's poems was printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, is now being converted into "an antique drawing-room chair," to be occupied by the chairman at the Ayr celebration of the centenary of the

Pennsylvania and the friend of James II., has just expired, at a very advanced age, in the hospital of the benevolent Colston, at Bristol. DICKEN'S CHRISTMAS CAROL-An anecdote abou-

a reading of the Carol, which has come to knowledge, is too good to be withheld. The work named was read in a small circle in a western port, and at its close the effect upon one of its hearers—a miserly, covetous, rich old gentleman,-was such, that he at once gave £2000 to be divided between three aseful benevolent institutions belonging to the

A new sect of Christians has sprung up on the Continent called "Transmigrationists." They profess to believe in the Hindoo doctrine to a certain extent, and have printed some curious arguments t

A CONTEMPTIBLE BUSINESS .- The selling of arden spirits to an Indian is one of the meanest things a white man can be guilty of, and there is a law forbidding this traffic between the two parties named. This kind of trade is extensively carried on in helicibalis village and steps should be taken to stop the diaboli-cal and damnable business.—Fox Lake Gazette, JAPAN.—The Government have not been slow it

taking measures to turn to advantage the treaty con-cluded by Lord Elgin with the hitherto secluded empire of Japan. A corps of officials is being assibled, and will soon sail for that distant reg Among the corps are several young men, who go out expressly for the purpose of learning the Japanese language and studying the manners and customs of the people, so as to act as interpreters, and be otherwise useful to British subjects settling in or trading with that country. Whether by design or accident we know not, but it is certain one of the future interpreters has been brought from the heart of the High-lands, where the Gaelic language is spoken in its purity .- English Paper.

Mr. Jarves intends to devote some grants

Mr. Jarves is Italian Pictures.—The Boston Courier informs us that Mr. James Jackson Jarves, whose writings have made his name and his interest in art somewhat widely known, has been making a valuable collection of paintings from the hands of the early Italian masters. During a residence of several years on the continent, he has improved every opportunity of securing the best specimens of the most interesting periods of Italian art, and by the aid of his good judgment, good fortune, and untiring perseverance, he has gathered a collection, which has been highly praised by so comptent judges as Sir Charles Eastlake and Prof. Migliarini, Director of the great Uffixu Gallery at Florence. The latter gentleman has written a long letter to Mr. Jarves, in which he confidently maintains that one of Mr. J.'s pictures is a genuine Leonardo Da Vinci. Every connoisseur knows that the works of that great master are few in number, and are so highly prized that it is only in the rarest circumstances that one can ever be obtained. Perhaps no man living is better qualified than the Director of the Florentine Gallery to decide whether this is a Da Vinci.

Mr. Jarves intends to devote some grant. MR. JARVES'S ITALIAN PICTURES,-The Bo

his native land. He desires that the whole tion may be deposited in Ameica, where rejoice and instruct and exalt the put naturally prefers that it should be assail native place, Boston. We greatly mining friends in that city, if they have not the the liberality to make sure of this valuable tion, which Mr. Jarvis has made with a paints and with so marked success. R. J. PUBLIC DEBT.—The public deal. PUBLIC DEET.—The public debt of the States is \$84,910,777, and the aggregate part of all the States foots up \$239,499,875. cities and towns and villages are estimated 000,000. Total public debts of all kinds in States is 8404,410,652.

The total distance between St. Louis and scisco, by the new overland route, is 2,765 a No franking privilege exists in England the Queen is obliged to pay her penny.

A bill abolishing and prohibiting clarge Territory has passed the Legislature of King it will doubtless receive the veto of Ger. Market Property of the Company of the A Big WEEK'S WORK.—J. C. Hart

positor in the Courier office, set up in present week 90,100 ems, for which he \$30 08. A big week's work, and a fast of the Louisville Courier. IN A NUTSHELL.—A shrewd business takes little interest in politics, is reported by marked that the proposition to buy Cuba him "like an offer to give money that all got, for a thing we didn't want, to a wouldn't sell!"—N. Y. Post.

In a letter to the State Department V. injster to Peru, intimates that the her Minister to Peru, intimates that the hope reduction in the price of guano as now a United States can be affected by negotiatic, out foundation. All classes in Peru lock deposits as the property of the nation, and it the duty of the Government to see that they the greatest possible amount of revenue. DRAFTS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO

of drafts received at the several banks in from whaling masters and agents at the sa Islands, by the late steamer, figures about in Thousand Dollars, a sum varying but little in January acceptances.—N. B. Mercury, Fa. WAS THE ATLANTIC CABLE A HUMBEG have been made at various times to pro-

messages were ever transmitted by the Affair, but that they were all sent by steamship, at ulently announced as passing by the condiscussion has recently been revived in Beau following article in the Springfield Repair forth both sides of the matter. A writer in the Boston Courier argues the is no evidence that a single intelligible same ever passed over the cable. He makes out a that concealment and prevarieation, if not a falsehood and deception, have characterized agement of the cable ever since it was to motives are alleged for the deception: the same bonuses in stock to the amount of \$875,000 ised to those concerned in laying the cable, as tion of its success, and the sale of that stock

was procured. statements made as to the working of ble on the two sides of the Atlantic are generally inconsistent with each other. Then much has been said, was not received in L til seven days after it occurred, which gives time for a steamer to have made the rop Newfoundland to the coast of Ireland.

The Trinity Bay account of the landing a ble at Valentia was that it occurred on the gust; the fact, as afterwards reported by me was that it occurred on the 5th. Everybell lects the confusion about the Queen's and the dent's message. On the 17th of August them at Valentia Bay telegraphed to London that a 16th the message of the Queen was transmited minutes, and then repeated back again to us accuracy. The fact on this side was that a first sentence was received, and it was not?

17th that it was completed, showing that the ment sent to the London papers was an interdeception. At the same time the President his possession a copy of the Queen's message for his possession a copy of the Queen's message for ed in advance by steamer, to guard against

triumph of the cable, looks nearly as bad we dates are compared. That news was received Trinity Bay on the 26th of August, but it we ished in the London Morning Chronicle of as received the previous day, and was thus a week old in London when transmitted over the There was time enough to have sent it by said Newfoundland.

All this does not prove that the cable didn't and did not transmit these despatches, but any it is a possibility that they might have contained on the cable didn't way. We have no doubt that the cable didn't be called a second or the cable didn't be called a second or the ca work, very slowly and very hard, indeed, but just a little, it did work. We cannot therefore the theory that the cable was a humbug, all many of its managers are doubtless worth of title. Nor can we believe that Lieut High the British Navy is able to prove, as he says by eye-witnesses on oath, that "the cable was en in the attempt to submerge it on the 25th of at 97 P. M. between the Agamemnon and Ma when electrical signals immediately and is ceased; nor were the broken ends of the attention of the attention of the same afterwards are repaired. It is the afterwads recovered or repaired. It is the needless to say, that no message of any kind

ever, public or private, ever could have been at passed along the telegraph wire rope, between it and Newfoundland." RATIO OF REPRESENTATION .- Statisticians been examining the probable results of neural and the apportionment to be based on it, system required population of a congressional distratory of the probably be raised from 90,000 to 110,000, and the base of the probably the the House of Representatives (if the present 233, is retained) will probably consist of light sentatives from free States and 78 representatives from slave States, showing a gain of nine is former.—Albany Evening Journal.

Queen Victoria has abolished all the services

state holidays, with the exception of that firth niversary of her own accession. The practitanksgivings for the deliverance of King Janston the gunpowder plot, in commemoration of the tyrdom of Charles I., and the restoration of the state II., are now pronounced illegal, and will be a from the prayer books of the Church. A "Liquor Law" has passed the Indiana

fixing licenses at from \$50 to \$1000, at the discording licenses at from \$50 to \$1000, at the discording the County Commissioners; assessing a fine than \$5, nor more than \$50 for every insue selling with the license; prohibiting selling a Sabbath, on any State, county, town, town, town, the municipal election day, where the same may be prohibiting the selling to represent in the half ohibiting the selling to persons in the habit g intoxicated, or to minors, under heavy p with other stringent features.

LIABILITY OF NON-RESIDENTS TO TAXATION Circuit Court on the 8th inst. in this Ingersoll presiding. The action was one bromponning Duer, of the banking house of Jacking & Sons, against Wilson Small, President, Wilson Small, President, Was unon the Which taxed him, a non-resident, was unon

ional—the law making no distinction bet dents and non-residents in levying taxes on per-property invested in business in the State Court took the broad ground that such a is-constitutional and reasonable. The non-who invested capital and sought a profitable in this State did so, of course, of his own to in this State did so, of course, of his own and for his own purposes, and expected, at the time, to be protected in all the rights of power while he sought for, and expected protection, no right to shrink from, or expect to eradic payment to the community for that protection. Court set forth its reasons based upon these considerations at length, and declined to interest behalf of the complainant by injunction return the levying of taxes upon his property—so have dismissed. The decision is an eminant one and will no decision is an eminant of the course and will no decision is an eminant of the course and will no decision is an eminant of the course and will no decision is an eminant of the course of the cour one, and will, no doubt, receive the

A lady, one night at a party, was much as by the rude and impudent remarks of a survive who sat near her. At length becoming time vexed, she turned towards him with an analytenance, and said: "Be pleased, sir, to can unbecoming impertinence." The fellow was seed at so sudden a rebuke, and could only "Pray, Miss, do not eat me." "Be in many the same of "Pray, Miss, do not eat me." she replied, "I am a Jewess."

Babies are very useful at times. One of Chicago, a crowd was in the Marshal's office, that good-natured official was selling would poor. "Stand back, all of you, and let the with a baby have a chance!" The crowd out

OALL ME THINK my love, one happy day,
sold I will her in my lay—
set sevels name from Rome or Greece,
faure, Daphne, Chloric,
tone, or Lagrens.

Ave, "he used this language." Cut it out

French Frigate Shoal.

The above paper makes itself very silly by

Court Physician.—The Polynesan gives current the rumor that Dr. M'Kibben is to be appoint hysician to the Royal Family, as success late Dr. Rooke. Dr. M'K. is fully qualified to eith entistaction the duties of that office.